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United Nations Population Fund

Report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2016 and future years

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, and the UNPFA resource mobilization strategy (Executive Board decision 2015/18), the present report provides an overview of the overall resource situation of the Fund, while it continues to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and establishing a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2015, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $972 million, a decrease of 3 per cent over 2014. The breakdown of this total revenue is $398 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $574 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2014, the decrease in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2015 was $79 million, or 16 per cent, and the increase in contribution revenue for co-financing resources was $49 million, or 9 per cent.

In line with General Assembly resolution 67/226, UNFPA reaffirms that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to fully integrating the agenda of the International Conference on

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Population and Development (ICPD) into national development strategies and frameworks, and to enabling countries to achieve the actions for the ICPD beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Contributions to regular resources continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and in earlier resolutions, UNFPA recognizes that other (including co-financing) resources from a diversity of sources represent an important complement to its regular resources.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on UNFPA funding issues. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the present report.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources, as well as Executive Board decision 2015/18, which requested UNFPA to submit, within the context of the annual reporting on funding commitments to UNFPA, an analysis of the predictability, flexibility and alignment of resources provided for the implementation of the strategic plan, 2014-2017, including funding gaps and their implications for the integrated results framework. In line with the strategic plan, the purpose of the present report is to further promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) and earlier resolutions, including 62/208 and 64/289, underscore that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals.

3. The new results-driven resource mobilization strategy of UNFPA provides a road map that enables UNFPA to operate in evolving financial and political settings. At the outset of 2016, UNFPA received indications that resources from a few traditional donor countries might, in some cases, be redirected to address new challenges and priorities, thus directly affecting the resources available for the United Nations system, including UNFPA. The current projected contribution revenue for regular resources is $344 million for 2016, a decrease of about $54 million (14 per cent), compared to $398 million in 2015.

4. In view of the critical importance of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and given its universal, comprehensive and integrated nature, UNFPA requires, more than ever, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources in order to carry out its mandate. Increased resources, in line with its strategic plan, would allow UNFPA to enhance its support to countries in fully implementing the ICPD beyond 2014 agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

5. In response to Executive Board decision 2015/18, the present report includes an analysis of the opportunities and challenges for funding the strategic plan, in line with the resource mobilization strategy and its drive to explore incentives, mechanisms and funding

windows to broaden the donor base and to encourage donors to increase and prioritize contributions to regular resources.

6. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data is provided in annexes available on the UNFPA website. The 2016 figures are estimates based on information received as well as commitments and contributions recorded, as of 15 May 2016. The present report shows annual gross revenues that consist of amounts specified in agreements signed with donors and that are recognized as revenue, in accordance with UNFPA accounting policies, regardless of the period of implementation and the payment schedule. These contributions are represented exclusive of (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges; (b) refunds to donors; and (c) indirect cost recovery.

II. Regular and co-financing resources

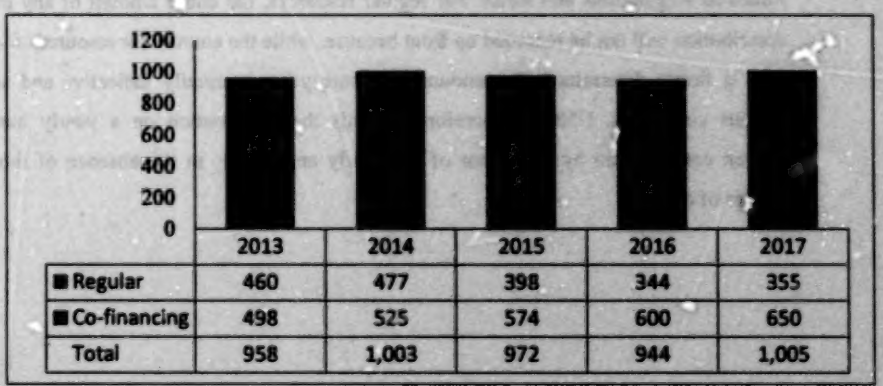
A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

7. In 2015, total UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was $972 million (table 1), a decrease of 3 per cent over 2014. The breakdown of this total revenue is $398 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and $574 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2014, the decrease in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2015 was $79 million (17 per cent); for co-financing, there was an increase of $49 million (9 per cent). About 75 per cent of this shortfall in contributions for regular resources was due to exchange rate volatility between 2014 and 2015.

Table 1.

UNFPA revenue, 2013-2015, as of 31 December 2015 and projections for 2016 and 2017, as of 15 May 2016

(in millions of $)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Regular	460	477	398	344	355
Co-financing	498	525	574	600	650
Total	958	1,003	972	944	1,005

Note: The data for 2013 to 2017 includes contributions only. It does not include interest, other income and refunds from donors. The data for 2016 and 2017 is still subject to changes as we are still receiving information from donors during the course of the year.

8. UNFPA achieved a total of $972 million mobilized resources in 2015. It surpassed its target for co-financing resources for 2015 by $1 million, mobilizing $574 million against a strategic plan target of $573 million. For regular resources, the $398 million fell short of the strategic plan target of $478 million by $79 million (16 per cent). The decrease of the contribution revenue for regular resources in 2015 from 2014 was mainly due to unfavourable exchange rates of key currencies against the United States dollar, and decreased contributions by a few major donors.

9. For 2016, the total contribution revenue projection is $944 million, of which $344 million is for regular resources and $600 million for co-financing resources. Taking into account the substantial cuts announced by a few of the Fund's donors to regular resources, the current projected 2016 contribution revenue for regular resources of $344 million represents a decrease of about $54 million (14 per cent), compared to $398 million in 2015; it is also projected to fall short of the 2016 strategic plan target by $138 million (28.6 per cent). For 2017, the preliminary total contribution revenue projection is $1 billion, of which $355 million is for regular resources and $650 million is for co-financing resources.

10. In compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, all contribution revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources, in accordance with UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules. For regular resources, the entire amount of any multi-year contribution will not be recorded up front because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. UNFPA, therefore, records the contribution on a yearly basis, upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash.

Table 2.

Contributions to UNFPA regular resources, 2015-2016

	2015				2016*			
Donors		Currency Used	USD	Donors		Currency Used	USD
Sweden	SEK	485	57	Sweden	SEK	504	59
Norway	NOK	431	56	Norway	NOK	401	47
Netherlands (the)	EUR	35	40	Netherlands (the)	EUR	35	39
Denmark	DKK	240	40	United States of America	USD		31
Finland	EUR	34	38	United Kingdom of Great Britain	GBP	20	29
United States of America	USD	31	31	and Northern Ireland			
United Kingdom of Great Britain	GBP	20	31	Germany	EUR	22	25
and Northern Ireland				Finland	USD	20	20
Germany	EUR	19	21	Japan	USD	19	19
Japan	USD	18	18	Switzerland	CHF	16	16
Switzerland	CHF	16	16	Denmark	DKK	108	16
Others			50	Others			43
Total			398	Total			344

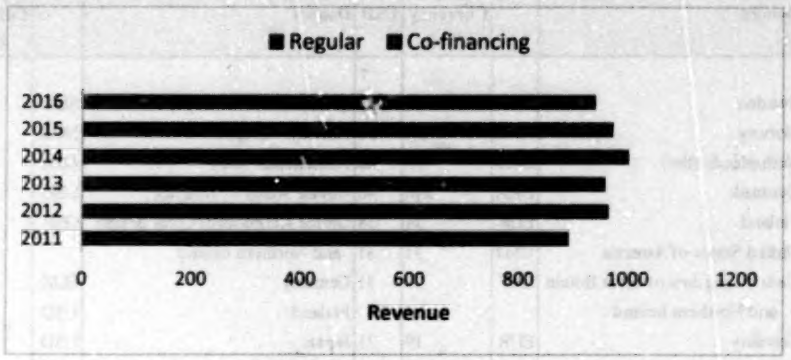
Note: 2016 projections: data is as of 15 May 2016. This is based on submission of signed commitments, past trends and indications from donors. This is still subject to change as more information becomes available from donors.

11. The total number of contributing donor Governments in 2015 was 133 (132 in 2014), of which 32 were multi-year commitments. Notably, four countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) and 15 programme countries have increased their contributions to regular resources in 2015. Further, 20 programme countries that made commitments in 2015 had not done so in 2014. The increases were recorded on the actual commitment currencies in which pledges were received and paid. Also, 14 OECD-DAC member countries and 16 programme countries increased their contributions to co-financing resources.

12. UNFPA will continue to advocate for increases in contributions from OECD-DAC members and others, including programme countries, and also with the private sector as well as private foundations and philanthropic institutions. In 2015, OECD-DAC donors contributed 98.9 per cent of total contribution revenue to regular resources. As of 15 May 2016, UNFPA had received 71 official commitments towards its 2016 regular resources.

Table 3.

Percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions (2011-2016)



Note: Data for 2016 is a projection and still subject to change.

13. UNFPA received a higher proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing resources contributions) revenue in the past four years: 55 per cent in 2012; 52 per cent in 2013; 52 per cent in 2014; and 59 per cent in 2015. UNFPA, along with other United Nations funds and programmes, seeks to maintain a balance between regular and co-financing resources. In 2014, about half of the co-financing resources received was for thematic funds, particularly UNFPA Supplies. In 2015, more than 85 per cent of co-financing received was for non-thematic funding streams. Moreover, these resources were overwhelmingly received as short-term commitments of one or two years, further challenging UNFPA efforts to maintain the robust institutional framework needed to support its mandate, especially in the face of decreased regular resources. UNFPA has been able to secure an increasing number of large other co-financing agreements that allow comprehensive programming, but many of these incur relatively high costs. Table 3 presents the percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions for 2011-2016.

14. The Non-Core Funds Management Unit (NCFMU), established in February 2015, helps to ensure that UNFPA continues to function seamlessly towards the achievement of its strategic goals, despite the increasing proportion of co-financing funds; it has facilitated the development of a coordinated approach to the management and allocation of such funds. This involves standardized allocation criteria, based on a set of clear indicators, processes with well-defined lines of responsibility and accountability, as well as stronger roles for regional offices. The new resource allocation system for the major co-financing funds provides for

more transparent decision-making while being better synchronized with other co-financing and regular resources to create necessary synergies.

B. Overview of co-financing contributions

15. The total amount of co-financing contribution revenue for 2015 was $574 million. This represented an increase of 9 per cent over the $525 million contribution revenue for 2014. There were notable increases in co-financing revenue in 2015 over the 2014 level for contributions to UNFPA for United Nations inter-organizational transfers (31 per cent); emergencies and humanitarian assistance (15 per cent); and contribution revenue of Governments contributing to their own country programmes (6.5 per cent). However, there were also notable decreases in the contribution revenue for three UNFPA thematic funds. For 2015, the number of new co-financing agreements was 251, compared to 204 in 2014.

Table 4.

Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources, 2014-2015

(in millions of $)

Donors	2014	Donors	2015
Netherlands (the)	132	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	169
United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	113	United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	148
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	103	Canada	58
Norway	31	United States of America	45
United States of America	18	Sweden	32
European Commission	17	European Commission	18
Sierra Leone	13	Japan	16
Japan	11	Denmark	7
Australia	8	Niger	7
France	6	Noble Energy EG Ltd	6
Others	74	Others	69
Total	525		574

*Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and multi-donor trust funds) as well as bilateral transfers from United Nations organizations. These contributions are represented exclusive of (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges; (b) refunds to donors; and (c) indirect cost recovery.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

16. Out of the total 2015 co-financing contribution revenue of $574.1 million, a total of $147.5 million (26 per cent) came through United Nations inter-organization transfers (reflected in table 4). This amount consists of agency-to-agency transfers and funds received as a participant in pooled inter-agency funding mechanisms. The revenue was received from 16 United Nations entities and represents an increase of $34.4 million from the $113.1 million received in 2014.

17. Under the total revenue from United Nations inter-organization transfers, $107.0 million was received for implementation under Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, including $16.1 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund.

18. UNFPA continued to play an active role in inter-agency funding platforms, including oversight, coordination and implementation of pooled financing mechanisms. In 2015, UNFPA received $60.8 million for the Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes for which it acted as an Administrative Agent. These are funds held in trust on behalf of all participating United Nations entities, while UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of the contributions distributed to UNFPA for implementation (see online annex 2 for a donor breakdown of the amount received in 2015 for Joint Programmes and Multi-Donor Trust Funds in which UNFPA acted as Administrative Agent).

19. UNFPA continues to build strong joint programmatic and financing portfolios with United Nations entities for result areas that benefit from inter-agency synergies. As a modality that facilitates not only joined-up delivery, but lightly earmarked, flexible and predictable contributions from donors, pooled and other inter-agency funding mechanisms play a complementary role to regular contributions and agency-specific thematic funds in the UNFPA financing strategy.

20. An example of a pooled funding mechanism with significant capitalization to facilitate scaled-up progress is the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health Fund, which UNFPA administers and implements jointly with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). It was established in response to the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health and the Every Woman Every Child movement to increase access to life-saving services, including essential medicines and medical devices that effectively address leading avoidable causes of death during pregnancy, childbirth and childhood in priority countries. Since its launch in late 2013, the fund has mobilized total contributions of $186.2 million for 2014-2017, including $28.0 million in 2015.

Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments

21. Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments in support of their country programmes continued to form a sizable part of total revenue. In 2015, agreements were signed for $36.0 million, compared to $33.8 million in 2014; this represents an increase of $2.2 million. In 2015, the ten largest commitments were from Niger ($7.0 million); Mali ($5.2 million); Burkina Faso ($4.5 million); Côte d'Ivoire ($3.9 million); Nigeria ($3.5 million); Chad ($3.5 million); Colombia ($2.1 million); Mauritania ($2.0 million); Sierra Leone ($1.7 million); and Turkmenistan ($1.0 million). In 2015, other countries also made commitments in support of their country programmes: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uruguay. An emerging modality for receiving co-financing contributions from programme country Governments is funding as part of grants or loans originating from development banks. Details on the contributions are presented in online annex 3. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, UNFPA calls on Governments to increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

Table 5.

Programme countries contributing to their own country programmes

(in millions of $)

Donors	2014	Donors	2015
Sierra Leone	12.7	Niger	7.0
Honduras	5.0	Mali	5.2
Guatemala	3.9	Burkina Faso	4.5
Equatorial Guinea	2.4	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
Nigeria	2.3	Nigeria	3.5
Central African Republic	2.1	Chad	3.5
Liberia	2.1	Colombia	2.1
Colombia	1.6	Mauritania	2.0
Malaysia	0.4	Sierra Leone	1.7
Congo (the Republic of)	0.4	Turkmenistan	1.0
Others	0.9	Others	1.7
Total	33.8	Total	36.0

European Commission

22. In 2015, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled $18.0 million, compared to $17.2 million in 2014. Activities focused mainly on supporting national reproductive health and gender programmes, census projects and other population surveys, as well as humanitarian interventions, within the context of the Syria crisis. UNFPA signed one new contribution agreement with the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), to combat gender-based violence and discrimination in Tunisia. Five new contribution agreements were signed with the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), primarily in support of comprehensive reproductive health and gender-based violence interventions for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey, and internally displaced populations in Syria and Iraq. One project supported Ebola contact-tracing activities in Sierra Leone.

C. Thematic funding

23. The three UNFPA thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support the approved programmes in the areas of the Fund's work in priority countries and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for (a) UNFPA Supplies; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula (programmatically integrated in the Maternal Health Trust Fund). Contributions decreased for all the thematic funds in 2015, compared to 2014, due to shifting national priorities of donor Governments and exchange rate volatility. UNFPA, together with its partners, is engaged in outreach efforts to strengthen the contributions to these funds, in accordance with the resource mobilization strategy.

UNFPA Supplies

24. UNFPA Supplies (formerly known as the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security) continued to be a key vehicle to implement the organization's family planning strategy and contribute to the achievement of the Family Planning 2020 goals. UNFPA Supplies is the largest global programme for family planning. It addresses the need to increase the availability and use of essential supplies for reproductive health in support of family planning and services for sexual and reproductive health, especially for poor and marginalized women and girls. UNFPA Supplies provides a set of combined interventions to ensure sustainability and to contribute to equitable and inclusive development: supporting enabling environments; improving efficiency for procurement;

improving access to reproductive health services, including family planning services; and strengthening national capacity and systems.

Table 6.
Co-financing contribution revenue for UNFPA Supplies, 2014-2015, as of 31 December 2015

(in millions of $)

Donors	2014	Donors	2015
Netherlands (the)	125.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	74.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	85.1	Spain	0.2
Norway	16.0	Friends for UNFPA	0.1
European Commission	4.4	Liechtenstein	0.03
Australia	2.7		
Spain*	0.68		
Friends of UNFPA	0.005		
Total	234.1	Total	74.4

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

25. In 2015, UNFPA Supplies provided modern contraceptives sufficient to support over 18 million women in more than 46 low-income countries with high maternal mortality and unmet need for family planning. These contraceptives had potential to avert an estimated 9 million unintended pregnancies; 26,000 maternal deaths; 170,000 child deaths; and 2.8 million unsafe abortions. UNFPA Supplies also continued to provide family planning for women and girls in humanitarian situations, and supplies of high-quality life-saving maternal health medicines.

26. Countries supported by UNFPA Supplies have been able to increase contraceptive prevalence rates; create stronger supply chains for reproductive health supplies; and increase availability of a choice of contraceptives and maternal health medicines.

27. Total contributions revenue mobilized in 2014 and 2015 amounted to $234.1 million and $74.8 million, respectively, as shown in table 6. However, due to recent changes in the aid environment, UNFPA Supplies faces a funding gap of about $1 billion for 2015-2020.

28. The funding shortfall could mean that UNFPA Supplies will be unable to meet the growing demand for voluntary family planning contraceptives, and that by 2020, there may be an additional 80 million unintended pregnancies, 31 million unsafe abortions, 225,000 maternal deaths and 1.3 million newborn deaths. Health care systems would face additional costs totalling $4 billion by 2020.

29. UNFPA and its partners are strengthening efforts to address this large funding gap for 2016 and beyond. The organization is conducting intensive resource mobilization activities to increase financial support for the programme, while it has intensified efforts to increase cost savings, based on a dedicated new resource mobilization plan to raise the additional funds and to expand the donor base beyond traditional donor Governments.

30. Since it was established in 2007, UNFPA Supplies has received support from a diverse range of donors: Australia, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Children Investment Fund Foundation, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, private contributions (online), Spain, Spain-Catalonia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the Winslow Foundation.

Maternal Health Trust Fund

31. The Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF) aims to support Sustainable Development Goal 3 on health and well-being, focusing on targets reducing maternal and newborn deaths and improving universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services; and Goal 5 on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. The MHTF focuses on five critical areas of interventions: (a) emergency obstetric and newborn care; (b) human resource for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; (c) maternal death surveillance and response system; (d) the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula and the social integration of survivors (also supported through a discrete fund); and (e) support to first-time young mothers. The MHTF supports countries in implementing strong maternal health programmes, tracking results, fostering a leveraged effect and coordination, and improving the identification of maternal deaths and proactive response to avert future preventable deaths.

Table 7:

Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (2014-2015), as of 31 December 2015

(in millions of $)

Donors	2014	Donors	2015
Luxembourg	1.6	Luxembourg	1.3
Germany	1.3	Germany	0.8
Spain	0.7	Friends for UNFPA	0.1
Friends of UNFPA	0.1		
Total	**3.6**	**Total**	**2.2**

32. The MHTF contributes to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health and the H6 (formerly H4+) partnership to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5, and towards the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up consolidated maternal health support to 43 priority countries; it is supporting midwifery programmes in 70 countries and assisting 55 countries under the Campaign to End Fistula.

33. MHTF phase II (2014-2017) is aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan and emphasizes the need for equity and a woman-centred approach. A new results and indicators framework links process indicators with key interventions in order to facilitate planning and reporting, and guide country offices on accountability and results-based management. In 2015, UNFPA, in collaboration with partners (including International Confederation of Midwives, WHO, World Bank, Jhpiego, African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) Health Africa, Laerdal Global Health), strengthened midwifery services and workforce policies in more than 70 countries. MHTF supported the launch of a global initiative to engage midwives in the elimination of female genital mutilation, targeting 17 African countries under the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

34. As of 2015, more than 500 midwifery schools have received support from MHTF in the form of books and training equipment, and skills and education of over 70,000 midwives upgraded. In 2015 alone, more than 5,000 midwives received pre-service or in-service training (including on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care teaching, family planning and mentorship/leadership skills). Using innovative multimedia e-learning modules developed with MHTF support, some 800 midwives received training on key life-saving

skills, family planning and essential newborn care; these modules were disseminated to 25 countries.

35. The Government of Sweden, the largest donor to the Maternal Health Trust Fund, contributed $56.2 million in 2013 for a duration of 3 years (2014 to 2016). Contributions revenue mobilized in 2014 and 2015 totalled $3.6 million and $2.2 million, respectively (see table 7).

Campaign to End Fistula

36. The Campaign to End Fistula is a global initiative led and coordinated by UNFPA that aims to make obstetric fistula as rare in developing countries as it is in the industrialized world. The campaign was launched in 2003 by UNFPA and partners to raise awareness of this severely neglected health and human rights tragedy. It brings together hundreds of partner agencies at the global, community and national levels, and is present in over 50 countries across Africa, Asia, the Arab States and Latin America, including all MHTF-supported countries. The campaign focuses on three key areas of intervention: prevention, treatment, and social reintegration and follow-up. In 2015, UNFPA supported over 13,000 fistula repair surgeries; it is estimated that UNFPA supports over half of all fistula repairs conducted annually around the world.

Table 8.
Co-financing contribution revenue for the Campaign to End Fistula (2014-2015), as of 31 December 2015

(in millions of $)

Donors	2014	Donors	2015
Luxembourg	0.29	Friends for UNFPA	0.01
Iceland	0.11	Iceland	0.09
Friends of UNFPA	0.04	Luxembourg	0.24
		Poland	0.03
Total	**0.44**	**Total**	**0.37**

37. A key advocacy and awareness-raising tool used by UNFPA and the Campaign to End Fistula and its partners is the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula. Initiated in in 2013, it is observed annually in fistula-affected countries and globally to raise awareness and strengthen commitment for eliminating fistula. Countries capitalize on the event as a way to

increase government leadership and ownership, to sensitize the public and to identify and treat cases of fistula. At the global level, the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula was observed in 2015 with a side event during the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland. The event was hosted by UNFPA and the Permanent Missions of Ethiopia, Iceland and Liberia to the United Nations in Geneva.

38. Total contributions revenue mobilized in 2014 and 2015 amounted $0.44 million and $0.37 million, respectively (table 8). Having supported over 70,000 fistula repair surgeries since the launch of the global Campaign to End Fistula – enabling countless women and girls to "get their lives back" – UNFPA will not be satisfied until all women and girls suffering from fistula have been treated and supported, and no new cases occur.

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

39. In 2015, UNFPA provided life-saving assistance to an estimated 10.5 million people (mainly women, girls and youth) in 46 countries. UNFPA assisted affected populations in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee designated 'Level 3' emergencies in Iraq, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, and in other humanitarian crises around the world, such as the European refugee crisis and the Nepal earthquake.

40. During the past two years, UNFPA has strengthened preparedness measures in countries through capacity building, technical support, prepositioning of supplies and dedicated human and financial resources. The Fund supported 50 countries in developing humanitarian contingency plans that included addressing the sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents and youth, and providing services for survivors of sexual violence in crises, exceeding the annual targets set in the UNFPA strategic plan.

41. UNFPA is adopting flexible programming to respond to humanitarian and development needs, especially in fragile contexts, in order for country offices to respond quickly, while contributing to resilience. In 2015, UNFPA continued programmes in risk-prone contexts and advanced programmes for disaster risk reduction, peacebuilding and protection of the rights, safety and dignity of women and girls. Within the context of disasters, climate change and protracted conflict, UNFPA placed increased emphasis on risk-informed programmes and their systematic integration into development programmes and humanitarian action.

42. The organization will build on the gains achieved in 2014-2015 to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well as prevention and response to gender-based violence, by further strengthening humanitarian support to country offices, advancing commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit, strengthening advocacy, and

implementing the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction plan of action, and the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security.

43. UNFPA humanitarian funding increased from $101.1 million in 2014 to $116.2 million in 2015. This constitutes a 15 per cent increase in contribution revenue over 2014. It represents 20 per cent of total co-financing contributions recorded in 2015 (19 per cent in 2014). In 2015, UNFPA also received in-kind support from four of its Standby Partners through deployment of staff to approximately 16 UNFPA country offices responding to humanitarian emergencies. The value of this support was approximately $1.3 million.

44. United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund and Common Humanitarian Funds, are critical for implementing UNFPA humanitarian response, with a total funding of $21.3 million in 2015 (18 per cent of all humanitarian funding to UNFPA). Other top humanitarian donors were the United Kingdom ($29.4 million); the United States of America ($26.5 million); Japan ($12.8 million); the European Commission ($9.1 million); Canada ($3.6 million); Denmark ($3.6 million), Saudi Arabia ($2.5 million); and Australia ($1.9 million). In addition, UNFPA mobilized $2.4 million from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (compared to $4 million in 2014.)

E. Contributions from the private sector

45. In 2015 UNFPA continued to diversify relationships with non-State actors, approving more than 60 new partnerships. UNFPA received $10.4 million in financing from the private sector and in-kind support valued at $800,000 in 2015. UNFPA humanitarian work was a key factor for private-sector partners, for example, in mobilizing in-kind support, such as solar lamps during the Ebola crisis and in the aftermath of the Nepal earthquake. Suppliers also contributed, with a number of companies donating free pharmaceutical goods to UNFPA programmes. Beyond the monetary value, UNFPA reached out to the private sector to support specific UNFPA programme areas, hosting discussions to explore technical and resource partnerships for UNFPA Supplies and other areas where private sector contributions could have a significant impact.

46. UNFPA expanded its efforts to engage the private sector as a programme partner, tapping into company operations to reach men and women in the workplace. UNFPA expanded partnerships in Bangladesh garment factories and initiated new partnerships with companies in the Philippines, with the potential to reach more than 2 million individuals with reproductive health services at their place of work.

47. UNFPA led efforts to engage multiple companies towards a common goal. In 2015, UNFPA announced a new Every Women, Every Child commitment for private sector collective action in Kenya. The initiative, led by UNFPA Kenya, combines commitments

from national and multinational companies, as well as other national stakeholders, towards lowering maternal mortality in the six counties that contribute to half of all maternal deaths in Kenya.

48. Overall, UNFPA continued to make progress to identify and harness high-value partnerships with the private sector, in support of UNFPA programmes and its mandate. The recent formation of a new Strategic Partnerships Branch within the Division of Communications and Strategic Partnerships will expand this work and consolidate the unique strengths of UNFPA as a development partner.

III. Executive Board dialogue on funding issues – Opportunities and challenges in advancing the resource mobilization strategy, including broadening the funding base

Funding dialogue and trends

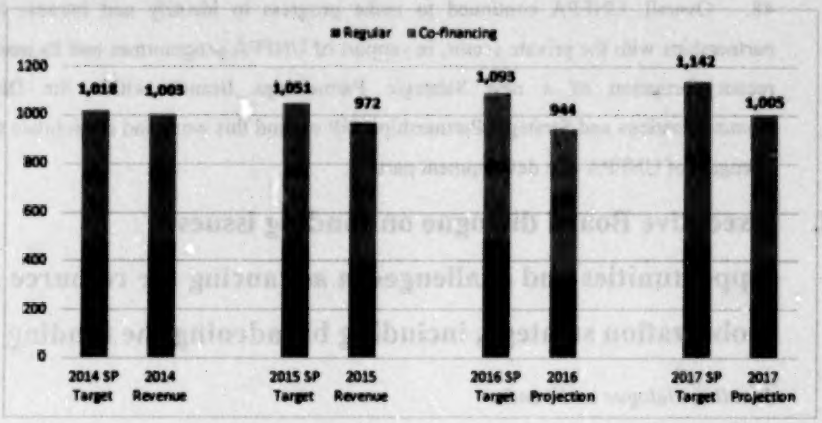
49. As part of continued dialogue with the Executive Board, UNFPA is periodically briefing Member States on funding issues, related actions and revenue status. UNFPA continues to highlight the importance of regular resource contributions, but also building its capacity to sustainably continue an upward co-financing revenue trend.

50. Furthermore, in the context of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the evolving development financing and partnership landscape, UNFPA aims to articulate and demonstrate the significance of its mandate to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in a manner that facilitates a flexible and predictable financing of its mandate. The question of regular resources and the principles of predictable and flexible financing of United Nations funds and programmes continue to be at the centre of ongoing dialogues within ECOSOC and the respective Executive Boards in the lead up to the next QCPR.

51. As noted in Executive Board decision 2015/18, securing predictable financing is the linchpin for the success of UNFPA programmes contributing to the success of Agenda 2030. However, based on the evolving development financing landscape and communication from UNFPA donors, the funding outlook remains challenging for both Member States and UNFPA in 2016 and 2017. As a voluntarily funded organization, UNFPA is vulnerable to the consequences of a changing global financial environment, including exchange rate volatility, which compromises the ability to accurately predict income scenarios. UNFPA thus faces challenges to predictability on an annual basis, particularly as fewer top donors are able to commit to multi-year funding.

Table 9.

Contribution revenue versus strategic plan targets, 2014 – 2017, as of 15 May 2016



Note: 2016 and 2017 projections: data is as of 15 May 2016. This is based on submission of signed commitments, past trends and indications from donors. This is still subject to change, as more information becomes available from donors.

52. The resources needed to achieve the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, as stated in the original integrated resource plan for 2014-2017 (DP/FPA/2013/14) approved by the Executive Board, totalled $4,304 million, including $1,922 million in regular resources and $2,382 million in co-financing resources (table 9). In 2014, the overall contribution revenue to regular and co-financing resources was $1,003 million, and was on track to meeting the strategic plan target of $1,018 million. However, in 2015, overall contribution revenue to regular and co-financing resources was $972 million, a decrease of $79 million (8 per cent) from the strategic plan target of $1,051 million. The decrease in contribution revenue in 2015 for regular resources from 2014 was, to a large extent, the result of unfavourable exchange rates of key currencies against the United States dollar. For the first two years of the strategic plan (2014 and 2015), contribution revenue fell short of $94 million. The total contribution revenue of UNFPA for 2016 and 2017 is projected to fall short of the respective strategic plan targets by $149 million (13.6 per cent) and $137 million (12.0 per cent), respectively.

53. In light of these new contribution revenue projections for 2016 and 2017, and as part of the midterm review of the UNFPA integrated budget, 2014-2017 (DP/FPA/2016/3), the organization presented a revised integrated resource plan for 2014-2017, which reflects

reduced planned use of resources for all cost categories. UNFPA requested a reduced appropriation for the institutional budget of $609.9 million for 2014-2017 (down from $664.1 million originally approved). UNFPA also requested a reduced ceiling for global and regional interventions of $231.5 million (down from $275 million originally approved). The Executive Board approved the proposal in decision 2016/10.

54. In line with Executive Board decision 2015/18, UNFPA has aligned its operations with its level of financing. Lower appropriations are the result of significant austerity measures to adapt to the new funding reality. These measures include lower country programme ceilings, cuts in the institutional budget and in global and regional interventions. However, country programmes will continue to receive the largest share of UNFPA resources. Regular resources for country programmes are allocated in accordance with the resource allocation system, as approved in Executive Board decision 2013/31. Consequently, these austerity measures have affected the Fund's capacity to deliver some of the expected results set out in the strategic plan for 2014-2017, as the outputs and outcomes have been affected by reduced resource levels. However, the proportionate distribution of resources across the four strategic plan outcomes and three organizational effectiveness and efficiency outputs is largely in line with the original projections submitted in the strategic plan and integrated budget for 2014-2017.

UNFPA resource mobilization strategy

55. Advancing the resource mobilization strategy, as welcomed by the Executive Board in August 2015 (decision 2015/18), continues to guide coordinated organization-wide resource mobilization efforts in strengthening requisite capacities and systems. The resource mobilization strategy builds on a set of resource mobilization enablers that would allow increased contributions from (a) traditional donors; (b) emerging donors; (c) programme country Government contributions; and (d) non-traditional resource partnerships and financing platforms. The strategy highlights the importance of regular resources, but also lays out strategies for continued growth of co-financing resources. The key driver of the strategy is an organization-wide approach to resource mobilization, where all parts of the organization work hand-in-hand to optimize resource mobilization opportunities. UNFPA continues to systematically emphasize that the best contribution modality remains an unrestricted regular resource contribution – this continues to form the bedrock of sustainability and delivery on the UNFPA mandate, and is increasingly important in the transition to the universal and transformative 2030 Agenda. The flexibility of use makes it the most strategic and transaction-light modality, which enables organizational investment in vital functions and

presence, innovation for effective, integrated and scaled-up programme delivery, as well as mobilization of critical complementary co-financing resources.

56. Active engagement in developing dedicated regional and thematic strategies, and country-specific resource mobilization plans and targets have now been instituted. The organization is engaged in a concerted push to increase the capitalization of the existing thematic trust funds; designs are underway for additional funding instruments to facilitate flexible and predictable funding directly aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan 2014-2017. This includes forging stronger partnerships with key partners and donors around contributions to regular resources, effectively tracking the translation of resources into development results and communicating the role of regular resources in the achievement of significant results, and continuous focus on innovation and value-for-money. UNFPA continues to place importance on improving communication and linkage to results; and has developed a donor transparency portal.

57. The active engagement in strengthening UNFPA partnership with programme countries for financing the delivery of results, and the use country programmes as a consolidated resource and results platform to do so, delivered significant results in 2015: the number of countries contributing to their own programmes increased from 17 in 2014 to 20 in 2015, while the total contribution increased, from $33.8 million to $36.0 million (6.5 per cent). This approach will be complemented by continued identification of funding opportunities to address multi-country common challenges in a regional context. Already initiated regional collaborations, such as the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project will generate interest to a wide range of donor partners to join similar efforts.

58. UNFPA continues to match any optional contribution provided by upper-middle income or high-income countries to fund their own programme activities, up to an amount of $100,000 per year, as approved by the Executive Board in decision 2013/31. UNFPA will continue to make regular resources available for these allocations, as they strengthen the scope of partnerships and provide incentives for resource mobilization. In 2014, five countries received matching funds, totalling $485,480; the modality was extended to nine countries receiving matching funds in 2015, for a total of $719,869.

59. Equally, the UNFPA mandate lends itself for strategic collaboration with other United Nations organizations; the Fund continues to prioritize relevant opportunities to join forces and to pool resources and proactively advocate for these existing development instruments as well as broader development financing platforms and strategic joint United Nations funding and thematic mechanisms. For example, UNFPA is a strategic partner of the Global

Financing Facility for Every Woman and Every Child. As the world today faces the largest humanitarian crisis in history, the need for UNFPA assistance is growing; in this context, UNFPA is focused in attracting the requisite resources from bilateral donors and joint appeals.

60. While significant portions of UNFPA revenue are channelled through contributions to regular resources and thematic trust funds, as part of the roll-out of the resource mobilization strategy, UNFPA country and regional offices now each define their annual resource mobilization targets, aligned with the corporate resource mobilization target. Within the 2015 co-financing contribution revenue, the revenue recorded against regional and country offices grew from $240.1 million in 2014 to $393.2 million in 2015. The 2015 share of 69 per cent of overall co-financing revenue (compared to 46 per cent in 2014) is an indication of the success of coordinated resource mobilization efforts taking place throughout the organization, as a result of the resource mobilization strategy.

61. The top 10 donors to UNFPA co-financing revenue in 2015 demonstrate diversification of revenue sources. In addition to traditional bilateral donors, the list includes multilateral entities (United Nations, European Commission), a programme country (Niger), and a private sector company (Noble Energy).

62. At the same time, UNFPA has focused on nurturing key donor partnerships and building up a dedicated outreach to new donor and important stakeholder constituencies. UNFPA is focusing on several areas as enablers for successful funding: continuous strengthening of resource tracking and reporting; communicating results through multiple channels; strengthening capacity to secure funding and respond effectively in fragile and emergency settings; and high-quality fund management.

IV. Conclusion

63. UNFPA continues to systematically emphasize that the best contribution modality is an unrestricted resource contribution, as these continue to form the bedrock of sustainability and delivery on its mandate. Predictable and sustainable regular resources allow the Fund to implement its mandate, enhance its flexibility to plan effectively and respond to shifting global development challenges, changing circumstances and the needs of programme countries. They enable institutional investments in operational effectiveness and systems which facilitate mobilization of additional resources. Regular resources are critical to UNFPA normative and advocacy work, which lays the foundation for lasting change. Strong advocacy for regular resources is an organization-wide priority.

64. The capacity of the Fund to deliver results depends on a robust funding base. A predictable cash flow is critical to the efficient management of operations; for this reason,

UNFPA encourages all Governments to contribute to UNFPA and to maintain timely contribution commitments and payment schedules.

65. The funding landscape remains challenging. The new development agenda and evolving funding dynamic call for new thinking, new partnerships and innovative ways of doing business. UNFPA recognizes the need to adjust to the reality of the current levels of regular and co-financing revenue flows, but also stresses that strategies to optimize both are not mutually exclusive, and form the backbone of its resource mobilization strategy.

66. UNFPA achieved a total of $972 million mobilized resources in 2015, with $398 million in voluntary contributions for regular resources and $574 million for co-financing resources. In view of this, UNFPA appreciates the broad political and financial support extended to the Fund by the Executive Board, Member States, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations development system.

67. In view of the critical importance of the ICPD beyond 2014 to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change – and its implications for universal, comprehensive and integrated responses – UNFPA requires, more than ever, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources in order to carry out its mandate.

V. Elements of a decision

68. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) Take note of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2016 and future years (DP/FPA/2016/10);

(b) Emphasize that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its mandate and to carry out its work, and encourage UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for thematic funds and programmes;

(c) Encourage all Member States to increase their contributions to regular resources and also encourage countries in a position to do so to make contributions during the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;

(d) Also encourage all programme country Governments to expand their contributions to programmes in their own countries;

(e) Emphasize that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable regular resources, in order to enhance its assistance to countries, to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks, to achieve the internationally agreed

development goals, and to support countries in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

United Nations DP/FPA/2016/11

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Extensions of country programmes

Summary

The present note contains information on the extensions of UNFPA country programmes. First-time extensions of country programmes up to one year are approved by the Executive Director, and presented to the Executive Board for information. All other requests for extensions of country programmes are submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the first one-year extensions of the country programme for Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Gabon, Mauritania and Sudan, as presented in table 1, and may wish to approve the second one-year extensions of the country programmes for Burkina Faso and Burundi and the two-year extensions of the country programmes for Malawi and Senegal, as presented in table 2.

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Table 1

Extensions of country programmes approved by the Executive Director

Country	*Original programme period*	*Period approved for extension*	*Reason for extension*
Cape Verde	2012-2016	2017	With parliamentary, presidential and local elections (scheduled between March and September 2016) delaying the national planning calendar, the Government agreed with the United Nations country team (UNCT) to extend the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for one year to align with the national planning cycle; this also allows the UNDAF process to continue with Delivering as One. The preparation of a new strategy document for growth and poverty reduction, for 2017-2021, will only start once a new government is formed and main programmatic lines have been identified.
Central African Republic	2012-2016	2017	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF for one year to align it with the National Development Plan. In 2017, the Government will work to conclude the new National Development Plan for 2018-2022, which aims to reflect the need to balance emergency and humanitarian priorities with the Sustainable Development Goals. The extension is required to support this broad transitional agenda.
Gabon	2012-2016	2017	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF for one year to align the next programme cycle with the revised National Development Plan (Plan Stratégique pour un Gabon Emergent) and with the national Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, the current UNDAF has been revised, forming the basis for the extension.
Mauritania	2012-2016	2017	As the current National Development Plan ends in June 2016, with the next plan starting in July 2016, the Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF for one year so that it can be fully aligned to the government planning cycle. The extension of the UNDAF and the respective country programmes will also allow UNCT to fully participate in the national development plan process.
Sudan	2013-2016	2017	The Government agreed with the UNCT to extend the UNDAF for one year, to align the UNDAF with national priorities currently aligned to the national development plan under formulation. In addition, the UNCT will have the opportunity to develop better linkages of the UNDAF with the Humanitarian Response Plan, the Darfur Development Strategy and in the formulation of a resilience strategy.

Table 2
Country programme extensions for which the approval of the Executive Board is sought

Country	*Original programme period*	*Period proposed for extension*	*Reason for extension*		
			In-country development	*United Nations harmonization*	*Implementation or other issues*
Burkina Faso	2011-2015 2016 (first extension)	2017 (second extension)	After the presidential and parliamentary elections held in November 2015, the new Government installed in January 2016 decided to develop a new five-year medium-term national development plan, in line with the changing economic and social context.	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF for one more year, to align it with the new national planning cycle. The extension will allow sufficient time to develop the next country programme in consultation with all stakeholders, based on the national priorities and sustainable development goals.	The programme will focus on outputs linked to the demographic dividend: (a) high-quality family planning services for vulnerable women and youth, including in humanitarian settings; (b) integrated maternal and neonatal health services; (c) development of human resources capacities; (d) national capacities for youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, (e) national legal framework and operational capacities to address gender equality, gender-based violence, and sexual and reproductive rights; and (f) national policies for utilization of the demographic dividend. The Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend project, started in 2015, will continue beyond the duration of the programme extension.
Burundi	2010-2014 2015-2016 (first extension)	2017 (second extension)	The political context, combined with the effects of El Nino, has weakened the delivery of basic social services in Burundi since 2015.	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the current UNDAF for one more year, to ensure alignment with the new cycle of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework for 2017-2021. The extension will allow sufficient time to develop the next country programme in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.	The programme will focus its support on: (a) high-quality family planning services for women, men, adolescents and youth; (b) maternal health services, including obstetric fistula treatment; (c) sexuality education and youth-friendly services; (d) involvement of youth in social cohesion; and (e) strengthening the capacity of the Government to invest in the demographic dividend for sustainable and inclusive development.
Malawi	2012-2016	2017-2018 (two-year	The current Malawi Growth and Development Strategy ends in 2016. The country is currently confronted with economic	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF for two years to ensure coordinated and collective support to national efforts	The programme will focus on (a) preparation of the National Population and Housing Census planned for 2018; (b) improving

Country	Original programme period	Period proposed for extension	Reason for extension		
			In-country development	*United Nations harmonization*	*Implementation or other issues*
		extension)	instability and recurrent emergencies; this also has led to significant delays in the development of the next National Development Plan.	in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and to align the next UNDAF with the national planning cycle and national priorities.	maternal health through interventions in preventing and treating obstetric fistula and emergency obstetric care; (c) strengthening reproductive health commodity security mechanisms and increasing capacity for family-planning demand generation; (d) advocating for incorporating adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health needs in national laws, policies and programmes; (e) strengthening protection systems for advancing reproductive rights, promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based violence; and (f) advocating for incorporation of demographic dividend policies into the national planning process.
Senegal	2012-2016	2017-2018 (two-year extension)	Senegal has strong, stable democratic institutions based on sound policies and approaches. The Government is planning to make Senegal a middle-income country by 2035 by implementing of the Emerging Senegal Plan. The President of the Republic, currently Chairman of West Africa States Economic Commission (ECOWAS) and New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD), has pledged to use these leadership positions to champion youth issues in Africa, including during 2017 African Union Summit on Youth in Addis Ababa.	In 2014, Senegal formulated the Emerging Senegal Plan to achieve middle-income status by 2035. To ensure alignment of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework with the plan, the Government and its United Nations partners agreed to extend the UNDAF for two years, until 2018. The UNFPA country programme will be aligned accordingly, as a two-year extension will allow the agencies and the Government to prepare the Delivering as One approach that will be applied in Senegal from 2019.	The programme will focus on: (a) reducing maternal mortality, through enhanced access to and improved quality of emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and also access and demand for family planning services; (b) improving strategic positioning of adolescents and youth needs in national plans and programmes for the realization of the demographic dividend; (c) and development and operationalization of a partnership and resource mobilization plan.